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between mind and body, especially the brain, and concludes that mental healing is possible and that its methods deserve recognition, emphasizing suggestion and also speaking of caution in view of dangers. Dr. Stimpson then describes the nervous system beginning with the neurone and then characterizing the brain as a democracy, speaking of evolutionary centres, the powers of those that are high and low, brain architecture, influence of conscious mind on lower centres, the secondary self or dual personality. And finally Dr. Powell describes psychotherapy in Northampton, how he applied the Emmanuel method and some of the results achieved, among which was one hopeless case.

All these articles are broken up into brief sections with captions, are accompanied by notes, collateral reading, editorial summaries, etc., so that it is all brought down to the most elemental mind by all kinds of notes; and a glossary of technical terms, such as catalepsy, cell, cerebellum, cerebral, cerebrum, ganglia, neural, prognosis, phonation, soporific, sensory nerves, etc., follows.

Das Sexualleben des Kindes, von DR. ALBERT MOLL. Walther, Berlin, 1909. 313 p.

Moll ranks with Havelock Ellis, Krafft-Ebing, and Freud perhaps in expert knowledge of this subject. After a historical introduction, the subjects treated are as follows: the organs and the instinct of sex; sexual differences in childhood; symptomatology, pathology, etiology, and diagnostics; the meaning of sexual life for the child; the child as an object of sexual treatment; education in sex. The topics are treated in a very practical and able way.

Das Sexualleben der Australier und Ozeanier, von DR. B. SCHIDLOF. Hallberg, Leipzig, 1908. 314 p.

This is a very painstaking and luminous contribution to what the writer calls "the new science of sexual psychology." The chief topics discussed are: the sexual life of early childhood, the ceremonies of pubertal initiation for boys and for girls, the sense of shame and modesty, prostitution and concubinage, sexual aberrations, diseases, ideas of beauty, eroticism in costume, dancing, song, love charms, virginity, marriage and its forms and violations.

Race or Mongrel, by ALFRED P. SCHULTZ. L. C. Page & Co., Boston, 1908. 396 p.

This is a brief history of the rise and fall of the ancient races of the earth, and a theory that the fall of nations is due to intermarriage with alien stocks. The argument is that national strength is due to racial purity, and the writer concludes that America will sink to early decay unless immigration is rigidly restricted. The twenty-nine chapters take a wide range, from the Hamites, Phœnicians, Egyptians, Jews, Gypsies, Greeks and Lombards to the Anglo-Saxons, the present yellow races, the German-Americans, the pan-Europeans in this country, and the American negro. No historic race was ever destroyed by inbreeding; and no race that practiced it was ever destroyed from any cause. The English to-day are the strongest European race. They crossed with Danes and Normans but the immigration never amounted to an inundation and the immigrants were pure and closely related, while the absorption was slow. Race is everything. A world language is bad because it bastardizes those who speak it, and every man's tongue is no man's tongue. It is a language spoken by mongrels, and every mongrel is worthless. If uniformity, eternal peace and bastardization of all nations is devoutly wished, then let us spread the English language.

Le Spiritisme dans ses Rapports avec la Folie, by MARCEL VIOLETT. Librairie Bloud & Cie., Paris, 1908. 117 p. (Bibliothèque de Psychologie expérimentale et de Métapsychie.)

The first chapter considers spirits—normal, predisposed and foolish; in successive chapters, the phenomena and the doctrine of spiritism are discussed; later comes mediumopathy, external and internal, and mediumomaniacs. The insanity of spiritism is classified as 1. deliriums of spiritistic origin; 2. follies not of spiritistic origin but colored with delirium. Then follow certain conclusions.

Les Hallucinations Télépathiques, par N. VASCHIDE. Librairie Bloud & Cie., Paris, 1908. (Bibliothèque de Psychologie expérimentale et de Métapsychie.)

This is a very interesting study which the author carried on for nine years on two series of people: the first 21, and the last 13, in number, using in all, in the first case, 1,011, and in the last, 363 determinations. He found many veracious cases, but strongly advocates the view that there are no spiritual agents involved, but that credulity, the social milieu, cleverness and experience, and malobservation on the part of the beholder, are sufficient to account for all the facts. The lowest class of people in France are just nine times as prone to believe in supernatural interpretation as the most cultivated class.

Diseases of the Nervous System, by ALFRED GORDON. P. Blakiston's Sons Co., Philadelphia, 1908. 487 p.

This work, with its one hundred and six illustrations, is designed especially for the general practitioner and for the student. The writer believes that neurology has not been made sufficiently attractive, owing to the too technical treatment it has had. This work aims to give a plain, practical account of the diseases of the nervous system. The first chapter is on anatomy and physiology; the second, methods of examination and diagnosis; then follow chapters respectively on cerebral localizations, apoplexy, encephalitis, Jacksonian epilepsy, aphasia, hemianopsia, tumors, hydrocephalus, diseases of the basal ganglia, circulatory troubles, diseases of the cerebellum, medulla, pons, cord, periphery, syphilis, paresis, functional troubles, diseases of the sympathetic system, and intoxication.

Neurological and Mental Diagnosis, a Manual of Methods, by L. PIERCE CLARK and A. ROSS DIFENDORF. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1908. 188 p.

This volume is designed to aid the student and general practitioner to make thorough and systematic examinations in nervous and mental diseases. A definite method of procedure is laid down in both lines of examination, in order that proper analysis may be made easily and readily in routine case study, either in hospitals or private practice.

Untersuchungen zur Kenntnis der psychomotorischen Bewegungsstörungen bei Geisteskranken, von DR. KARL KLEIST. Leipzig, Klinkhardt, 1908. 171 p.

This is a careful work dedicated to the memory of Wernicke. It is based on a clinical study of cases in the nerve hospital at Halle. It treats of motility, akinesis and psycho-motor, as opposed to cortical, transcortical and ideational apraxia. Motor aphasia is also laid under tribute. Psycho-motor disturbances of innervation are dwelt upon with reference to their low position. And here imperative movements and attitudes are discussed along with asthenia. The basis of Wernicke's body consciousness is the reflex system. These disorders, with their complex symptoms of strain and excitement, modify feeling, attention and thought, all of which are connected with each other and with the cerebellar and frontal brain system.